The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,045—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines or which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do.	4½	„ „
Third and succeeding	2½	„ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Situas Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Goapalpore, Pooree, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Karrachee, Jumner Mowl, Lingah Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, IN RAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY,

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Cheyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

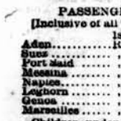
N.B.—Kafila Rates.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages arriving by the Company's steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. A. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY:

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 360	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 140

Including Wines. 75 lbs wheat free.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Baggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1859	200	27th May 1881.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Syrus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Aden	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO, on or about 15th June 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

Under the Supervision of the Society of St. John the Evangelist.

Visitor : The Lord Bishop of Bombay.

THESE SCHOOLS will be RE-OPENED 1st June. The house lately known as the Zenana Mission House has been rented for the Girls' School.

There is ample accommodation for boarders.

For terms apply to :—

The Rev. FATHER ELLIS, St. Peter's Boys' School.
The SISTER GLADYS, St. Peter's Girls' School.

For information about the Native Christian Boarding School, apply to the Rev. FATHER PAGE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th May
s. MONGOLIA	2833	550	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2725	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. PEKIN	3300	600	W. D. Anderson.	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson.	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th May.
ROHILLA	3164	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th „
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

AUSTRIANA.—Notice of her arrival today is hereby given. She will discharge her cargo in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned.

OWEN & OKELL, Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st May
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	1st June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
Dudal Hall	C. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
E. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 12th May, 1881.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL,

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(also)
Archery, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Foot Ball, Golf, Quoits, Racket and Gnneral Gymkhana Kit.
Detailed priced catalogues on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHAMPAGNE AND DISTRICT KNIVES.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES,

with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade, and electro-plated metal handles, cash Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES,

containing corkscrew, champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook and screw driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles, Cash Rs. 5-0 and Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO
MUNICIPALITIES, HEALTH OFFICERS, AND COLLECTORS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),

To meet the wants of their numerous constituents, have secured for the present hot season a special shipment of

CALVERT'S CONCENTRATED DOUBLE REFINED No. 5 CARBOLIC ACID.

Guaranteed to contain 90 per cent. of Carbolic and Cresylic Acids.

It is free from Tar Oils and sulphuretted Hydrogen, and, being of full strength, is a most reliable Acid for disinfecting purposes.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. a.
8 oz. fluted and capsuled Bottles ..each	0 12	0 14
16 „ „ „ „	1 2	1 4
1 gallon sealed Tins	4 8	5 0
30 „ casks ..per gal.	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. NAWAB SHUMSUL UMARA AMIR-I-KABIR BAHADUR, CO-REGENT HYDRABAD.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE

Will present

AN ENTIRELY NEW SPECIALTY PROGRAMME.

See future advertisements and programmes for particulars.

DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an advertisement regarding the sale of 100 BALES OF GINNED DHOLLERA COTTON marked M. G. by CRAWFORD & Co. THIS DAY, we give NOTICE that said COTTON is not for SALE on our account. It is a lot rejected by us after survey, and was stamped without our authority.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

LYCHEES.—Fresh BATCH just arrived. Price, Rs. 3 per 100.

WM. WATSON & Co.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ON WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 6 p.m., at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, a LECTURE on "Education," to be followed by Readings, will be given by Mr. CECIL M. BARROW. Tickets, 4 annas each.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MENESSE and Co. have got instructions to SELL by Auction on FRIDAY, 20th instant, at 2 p. m., old canvas, stores, wood, &c., at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, convened for the 16th instant, but not held for want of a quorum, will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, for the further consideration of the amendments in the Municipal Acts.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council. Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th May, 1881.

REQUIRED as SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Bank of Madras, a gentleman of experience in Banking business. His age should not exceed 45, and he will be required to give his whole time to the duties of his office.

A commencing salary of not less than Rupees 2,000 per mensem will be paid. The gentleman nominated would be expected to take charge of the appointment not later than 1st November of this year.

Applications addressed to the President, Board of Directors, Bank of Madras, will be received up to the 1st September next, and all such applications should be accompanied by copies only of testimonials. It is particularly requested that all applicants abstain from any personal canvassing of the Directors. Any further particulars required may be learnt on applying to the President, Board of Directors.

Madras, 13th May, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by auction at the Mazagon Dockyard, at 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 17th May, the

S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,900 TONS, 450 H. P.,

built by the Thames Iron Works in 1863. She is fitted with compound engines by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant of 450 H. P., with cylinders 48 and 96 inches, and has tubular boilers with brass tubes. Her dimensions are, length, 314·5 feet ; breadth, 38·3 feet ; depth, 20·6 feet. For further particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the P. and O. Company, or to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1881.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—Six gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable apartments, board and conveyance to and from the Fort in a private omnibus. Terms Rs. 150 per month, including ice, lights and warm baths, punka coolies extra.—H. HAMILTON and Co. 11th May, 1881.

FOR SALE.—Engines, Pumps, all sorts of Work-shop Tools and Machines in stock at the Machine Depôt, 43, Baboola Tank Road.—P. D. Framjee.

PIANO LESSONS at moderate terms. A. Mehnert, Music-master, Cathedral High-school. Address 165, Girgaum Back Road.

TO LET, an upper-storied Bungalow No. 30, Cumballa Hill, furnished, and with immediate possession. Apply on the premises to Cowasjee Dady Limjee.

FOR SALE, a son of BAY MALTON, dark bay, equal to 15 stone. Apply at HAMILTON'S HOTEL.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.—WANTED EXPERIENCED MISTRESS for the girls and little boys. Apply to the SECRETARY.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED. Apply with references to the Rev. F. L. SHARPIN.

A YOUNG LADY is willing to act as companion to an elderly lady with no children. Apply to H., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—A 50 inch COVENTRY CLUB BICYCLE, almost new. Rs. 180. Apply to SOUNDY & Co.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, FORT—Board and Lodging at Rs. 3 per day and Rs. 60 per month. Breakfasts, Tiffins, and Dinners supplied at Rs. 50 per month.

LOST, on SUNDAY afternoon, at Byculla, a black and tan TERRIER. Answers to the name of DANY. Anyone restoring the same to a G. HARRISON, National Bank, shall be rewarded.

THE "STITCHWELL" !!! The cheapest and best SEWING MACHINE, especially adapted for all classes of domestic work. H. A. GEYER, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION next SATURDAY, 21st, a second-hand D. B. C. F. 12 Gun by LANG ; 5 chambered Colts 41 cal. Also a Colts Deringer and an Adams 6 Chambered Revolver 450, in case complete with holster and belt.

WANTED, a European TAILOR'S CUTTER. Apply with testimonials to MOSES & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED, a LADY'S COMPANION for a lady resident on the Nilgiris. Salary, Rs. 100 per mensem. High qualifications are necessary. Apply "DELTA," care of Postmaster, Ootacamund, Madras.

WANTED, a sharp, active, young CLERK (Portuguese preferred) who does not object to hard work. Must have office experience, a practical knowledge of accounts, be quick at figures, and write a neat hand. Apply with copies of testimonials to "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an active, steady young man, an European, as TRAVELLING MANAGER for the Rajputana line of Refreshment Rooms to collect cash and exercise a general supervision of the above Rooms on the line. Must have had some experience in the above business, and produce CERTIFICATES of TRUSTWORTHYNESS from last situation. Salary, Rs. 100 and found. Apply to "C." & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, Bread and Cheese, Tea and Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE'S, Rampart Row

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1881.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of those MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, TREACHER and COMPANY are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM ;
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS ;
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY ;
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES ;
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS ;
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN ;
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS ;
BON-BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS ;
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES ;
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS ;
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS ;
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS ;
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES ;
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c ;
CORN-FLOURS, ICINGLASS AND GELATINE ;
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS ;
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK ;
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS ;
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS ;
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to asser their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazzar auctions), and to confidently GURANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs.	40.
In German Silver case with key	„	60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„	60.
In fine Silver case with key	„	60.
In fine Silver case keyless	„	70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs.	25.
In Hunting cases	„	30.
In semi-Hunting	„	35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work ; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade, Millinery, Shop Furniture, &c., opposite to their Auction Rooms.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell off (without reserve) at the abovementioned premises the whole of the shop furniture, millinery and other stock in trade, belonging to a European merchant, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, the 18th and 21st of May 1881, and sale will commence at 12 o'clock. The same consisting of remnant pieces of silk, gauge silk, satin, velveteen, grenadine, pompadore, chintz, prints, W. muslin, crape, vale cloth and net, ready made ladies' silk skirts, jackets and gowns, chamoise trousers, &c., one velvet overcoat with moff, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, flower bunches, fans, fancy bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

A Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine very little used. Black and teakwood glass-door cupboards, chairs, showcases, a large mirror, couches, screens, cutting table, &c.

Now on view.

Terms cash on delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th May, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of Morocco Leather Goods, handsome Porcelainware, Billiard Boards, Fancy Goods, choice Wines, Office Furniture, &c., &c., at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, Fort, (also Building Materials at Byculla.)

Under instructions from Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Limited, the undersigned will sell by unreserved Public Auction, at the Company's Fort Building (Treacher & Co.) THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th May, 1881, at 1-30 p.m., a quantity of surplus stock, consisting of morocco, dressing, writing, and scent cases, lady's bags, albums, photoframes in variety, mirrors, inkstands, timepieces, parian stationary, leather bags, Thurston's mahogany billiard bagatelle and pool, marking boards, pool balls, boxes, and money receivers, rules for billiards, &c., china, shades for billiard lamps, globes, chimneys, wicks, handsome dinner and breakfast services, vases, lamps, glasswares, pipes, cigars, ollmanstores, cartridge cases, sewing machine, waterproofs suits, camera, thermometer glasses, toilet vinegar, choice Australian wines, moselle, hocks, marble top tables, office and writing tables and chairs, mirror, &c., &c.

At the Byculla Establishment's Compound on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m., a quantity of surplus building material, consisting of long teak posts, windows, teak planks of sizes, iron pipes, corrugated iron sheets, &c. Also office desk chairs, show cases and sundry furniture.

Goods on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th May, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 cases Australian cheese.
2 „ hanging and table kerosine lamps.
2 „ fancy goods.
1 „ air-guns.
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ jacconets.
2 „ twist.
5 cases colored prints.
3 bales navy canvas.

On account of the underwriters—

10 cases damaged China paper umbrellas.
BPB—1-3—3 cases damaged writing desks.
SFC—1-2—2 „ „ scales

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DROPPINGS AND WASTE.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

40 doczas cotton droppings.
8 „ „ waste.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th May, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, large Brussels carpets, China matting, 3, 6, 8 and 10-light hanging chandeliers, argand lamps, &c., &c., the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and tea-services, best electro-plated ware by Elkington, such as hotwater, curry dishes, dish covers, cruet, pickle and egg stands, jam pots, waiter, sets of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as a set of dining telescope table in 4 pieces, side board, whatnots, pier, circular, oval round, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy, folding and reclining chairs, drawing, and dining-room, mall

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

WERE the matter less important, the discussion of the bi-metallic question at the Paris Conference, as reported by Reuter from day to day would be almost amusing in its total absence of anything approaching a practical character. From the first blush of the movement it has been perfectly apparent that no arguments would have the slightest effect on the position assumed by England, and to be told now that the French delegates are still addressing themselves to that point, is almost equivalent to saying that the Conference is a failure. There is still the possibility that France and America may declare their intention to attempt bi-metallism on their own responsibility with such support as they have already assured, but the possibility becomes the more remote the longer the discussion is prolonged. An authoritative declaration early in the proceedings would unquestionably have carried some weight, and might possibly have influenced some of the nations represented who had not taken up any decided position; but now that nearly all the countries concerned have taken up a certain line, there is little probability of their withdrawing from it, and, as we have already said, the discussion therefore loses much of its importance.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	4,71,696
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	41,651
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	12,01,111
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	1,67,810
Loans	Dec.	,,	20,09,464
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	1,19,662
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	3,92,670
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	2,93,331

Notwithstanding the slight decrease in the Cash Balance at the head office, the general effect of the return is unquestionably in favour of easier money. Loans show a very marked falling off, and before long discounts will probably follow in the same track. Until the break of the monsoon we may not see any actual reduction in the advertised rates of discount, but it must come at no distant date, and everything points to extremely easy money during the slack season.

EXCHANGE opened weak at a decline of 1-32d. from Saturday's closing rates, and after receipt of advices from Calcutta, a further partial decline of 1-32d. was established. The Banks are drawers forward at slightly better figures than they name for ready delivery, but this can scarcely be taken as any indication of strength, as the whole question at the moment hangs on the result of the Conference. Given it as a failure, we might be prepared for a very serious drop, as there can be no doubt that an enormous amount of Silver is being held at home on pure speculation of something being done to enhance the value of the metal; and should this view prove, as seems very likely to be the case, entirely illusory, the whole of it would come on the market for re-sale, and so depress prices below what would have been the level had no influence intervened. We quote closing rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 11-16d.	per rupee.	
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 015-16d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,	
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2f. 10½c	,,	

On Calcutta there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in active request to-day, and as the amount offering is limited, rates have advanced to Rs. 102¾ for Fours and Rs. 110¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet with only a very limited business passing. Banks continue unchanged, as also are Land Companies. In Press Companies we have only to quote a reduction of Rs. 25 in Fort Press, and an advance of Rs. 5 in New Indian and Rs. 20 in Prince of Wales. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady. Dhurrumseys are Rs. 5 lower, Manockjee Petit and Western India Rs. 10, Sholapore Mills Rs. 25 higher. Wynaad Gold Mining Co.'s Shares have receded to Rs. 20.

In COTTON we have again had a very dull market. Sellers have been asking a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers, looking to the fact that the closing telegram from Liverpool was, if anything, weaker, especially as regards arrivals, have acted very cautiously, and the extent of business done has accordingly been limited.

SEEDS and WHEAT present no new feature worthy of notice.

FREIGHTS show no real alteration. For Liverpool we still quote 40s. to 42s. 6d. by steamer, but sailing rates are the turn easier, the County of Caithness having, it is reported, been fixed at 50s. For other ports there is no change.

PIECE-GOODS continue in the same position. Prices are unaltered, and the demand is as slack as ever.

COALS are quiet at former values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	273
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,020	284	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50		1,050
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.		
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.		1,070
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375		2,125
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.		515
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40		415
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10		52
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50		890
Dholiera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100		210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50		1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.		2,900
French Press Co	200	500	all	15 p.s.		450
Sind Press Co	100	2,000	750	50		455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. a.		325
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14		165
Prince of W. Press	120	1,000	1,500	74		1,925
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	108		1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	50	500	2		485
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50		515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,050
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	1,000	100	5	125
Bombay Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	224 p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	800	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,010
Bombay & C. Co.	500	2,000	2,000	100	2,000
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,055
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	825
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	915
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	860
Dharamsey & W. Co.	500	1,000	all	25 p. s.	1,000
Ditto New Issue	1,000	500	150	..	305
Edulji Dinshaw Co.	1,000	500	400	20	940
Fazulbhoy Spinning	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,145
Gokuldass Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,055
Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,145
Khandalah	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,025
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,020
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,850
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,590
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	247½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,105
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,175
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	825
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	415
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,075
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Soondere	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 300	..	665
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	950
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	870

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	6500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	157 / 147
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,330
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	360
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000 A	21	3½	..	4
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	205
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	75	860
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Ld.	2,3000	25	13	..	20

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 11th May as compared with the statement issued on the 7th May :—

	May 7.	May 14.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	34,69,325	29,97,629
Do. do. at Branches	15,34,861	15,76,512
Other Deposits	2,46,53,480	2,27,86,389
Post Bills	11,583	12,565
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,96,952	4,61,193
	4,16,69,201	4,00,34,268
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,28,859	78,96,669
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,13,091	11,99,973
Loans, on Security of do.	90,64,517	70,58,033
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,173	928
Bills Discounted	1,19,61,505	1,20,81,127
Stamps	3,101	3,160
Dead Stock Rs. 5,48,831		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,33,831	3,33,831
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,37,899	10,40,539
Cash and Currency Notes	1,07,13,252	1,04,19,918
Cash and Currency Notes	4,16,69,201	4,00,34,268

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Birnam Wood 1,333, tons Captain W. Gregory, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Sandal, 1,136 tons, Captain G. Kennedy, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE Ship J. B. Brown, 1,550 tons, Captain J. Keazer, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamship Marlborough, 1,045 tons, Captain E. Newcomb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden 8th May, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sigg Sulzer and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancoora, 2,244 tons, Captain J. Henderson, which arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr. Paul Beur as a passenger.

THE British steam-ship Arrow, 132 tons, Captain C. J. O. Reingheim, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Mandevie 13th May, with a general cargo, and 151 deck passengers. She will also sail to-day for the same ports, with 127 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co.'s steamer Polluce, 1,545 tons, Captain J. Ragusin, which arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Trieste 20th April, with the following passengers :—Professor de Ujfalay, Mr. Oscar Ming, Mr. and Mrs. Holyman and infant. The Polluce brought the following cargo :—From Trieste :—1 package velvet, 7 packages metal wire, 57 packages glass-ware, 5 packages ivory, 951 packages papers, 14 packages pictures, 1,222 packages piece-goods, 5 bales twist, 94 packages beer, 36 packages sugar, 27 packages beads, 6 packages tobacco, 11 packages chemicals, 2 packages cheese, 3 packages matches, 2 packages hardware, 40 cases sardines, 4 packages medicine, 2 packages brass' ware, and 35 packages ropes. From Aden —21 packages sajeekhar, and 2 boxes specie.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Mandevie, May 13.
16	Marlborough	Newcomb	Aden, May 8.
	Sirdhanna (s)	Brown	Kurrachee, May 13.
	I. G. S. Czarewitch		Kurrachee, May 13.
	Pachumba (s)	Britten	Kurrachee, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Rufus E. Wood	Swet	Bremerhaven.
	Sandal (s)	Kennedy	Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Bernamwood, Gregory, for Calcutta.
Ship J. B. Brown, Kenzer, for Liverpool.
Steamer Arrow, Ringheim, for Cutch.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Polluce, for China, &c.
Steamer Marlborough, for Europe.
Ship County of Caithness, for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.
13 Duke of Argyll (s). ..... London.
Huzara (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

James Watt (s)—25 barrels rosin, Ebrahim Budroodin.
Clan Fraser (s)—8 casks paints, Jewabhoy Heptoola: 25 cases whiskey, D. D. Shah.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

James Watt (s)—49 bundles steel, Abdoolhoosen Nizamally.
Clan Fraser (s)—55 cases wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy: 25 cases whiskey, Booth and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Austriana—11 cases slates, Abdoolhoosen Goolamhoosen: 200 kegs red lead, W. M. Macaulay and Co.
Mount Lebanon (s)—11 cases tinned plates, Esmalliee Ebramjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Quentin, Lieut., 6th Bo. N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.
Butcher, Lieut., No. 1 Mount, Baty., to rejoin, from Poona.

May 16.

Campbell, Lieut., Bl. R. A., on sick leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 16.

Hailes, Col., H. M.'s 8th Regt., from leave, to Matheran. Dr. Fathan, Surgn.-Major, 20th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, May 16, 1881.

1—No. 385—Color. Sergt. T. C. Brennan, F. Company, is granted sick leave from this date to 10th June inclusive.

No. 661.—Vol. R.W. Burton, C. Company, is granted 12 months' sick leave from this date to proceed to Europe.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

EX S. S. "TEBE."

ANOTHER BATCH of the World-renowned iron-framed square Pianos in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone,
Solid square..... .....Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic..... „ 750
Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay, March 24th, 1881. C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN CONSUMPTION. SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN WASTING AND DEBILITATING DISEASES.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, or MEDICINAL FOOD.

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT QUICKLY RESTORES DIGESTIVE POWER, STRENGTH, WEIGHT, &c.

PANCREATIC EMULSION SUPERSEDES COD-LIVER OIL, &c. Palatable and easily borne by delicate stomachs of Children and Invalids.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and Chemists Everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BROADBENT—May 10th, at Simla, the wife of Captain J. E. Broadbent, of a son.
DANE—May 8th, at Lahore, the wife of R. M. Dane, of a daughter.
SULLEN—April 28th, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Samuel Sullen, Superintendent of Post Offices, of a son.
TAYLOR—May 7th, at Murree, the wife of the Rev. John Taylor, B. D. Chaplain, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—May 7th, at Multan, the wife of Mr. D. W. Thompson, Punjab Educational Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON—PRICHARD—May 10th, at Thayetmyo, British Burmah, Kathleen Amy Beatrice (Daisy), daughter of P. B. Gordon, Solicitor, Madras, to Lieutenant Montague G. Prichard, Adjutant 31st Regiment N. I.

DEATHS.

SULLEN—May 5th, at Rawul Pindi, George Oswald Joseph, infant son of Mrs. and Mr. Samuel Sullen.
TYEN—May 9th, at Naini Tal, Clara May, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Tyen, aged 14 months.
WALTER—May 7th, at Rawul Pindi, Cecil Ernest, child of Major and Mrs. C. J. Walter, 8th egiment, N. I., aged 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1881.

ONE of the burning questions of the day is, how is the British soldier to be improved as a fighting-machine. On all sides we see the great nations of the world neglecting no opportunity of making their military organisation perfect, and capable of repelling any attack upon them, if not with a view to attacking some other. It is, in fact, as true as ever that "if you wish to preserve peace, you must be in readiness for a row." Then there can be no question of the necessity for directing all efforts towards improving the fighting capacity of our soldiers. There has, indeed, of late been much energy expended with this view; but a good deal of it has been wasted. Some improvement may be effected by changing the designations of battalions, by taking away from the Highland regiments their kilts, by declaring that "the chevrons of non-commissioned officers of all arms of the service will, from the 1st April, 1881, be worn on the right arm only," that "sergeants will not wear crowns," that "all four-bar chevrons worn on tunics, frocks, jackets, or waistcoats will be worn below the elbow with the points upward, and all those of less than four bars will be worn above the elbow with their points downward"—as we saw it elaborately set forth in a recent G. O. But we do not look for much change for the better in the fighting capacity of the army from these striking reforms. And it seems to us that a matter in which there is great room for improvement, and in which great improvement might easily be effected, with immense advantage to the army, is being very much neglected. We refer to the shooting of the infantry. Every modern war has shown that the rifle is the arm now most to be depended on both for attack and defence. The days of the old fighting implement, the bayonet, by means of the splendid use of which made by our soldiers England's grandest battles have been won, are numbered. Bayonet to bayonet, in spite of short service and the constant tinkering the army is subjected to, British infantry would be still able to hold their own against any troops in the world. But the fine old arbitrement of cold steel is very much a thing of the past; and efforts of military reformers might better be directed towards making our soldiers as much superior in the manipulation of the modern rifle, which has now become the most important fighting weapon, as they were always acknowledged to be with the bayonet, than to reforming the shape and size of a chevron, a shoulder-knot, or a button. The enormous destructive power of the rifle in experienced hands, and the inferiority of our soldiers in the art of using it with effect, were two points both amply illustrated in the Boer campaign, where the Boers were able, simply by their splendid marksmanship, and without even having bayonets on their rifles, to charge with signal success British troops posted in advantageous positions. Everybody was puzzled to account for the Boers being able to drive General Colley's force from Majuba Hill, but none were so much surprised as adepts in the use of the Martini-Henry rifle, who would suppose, from their knowledge of the weapon, that as soon at any rate as the Boers collected in anything like a compact body for a rush, a couple of well-directed volleys should have sent them to the right about. So probably a couple of well-directed volleys would have done; but it is not clear whether the two volleys were fired, and it is quite certain that if they were fired they were not well directed. The fact is, the shooting of the British army is disgracefully bad; it bears about the same relation to the practised marksmanship of the Boers that a recruit in his first musketry course bears to the Queen's Prizeman at Wimbledon. We do not think we are exaggerating our soldiers' incapacity in this direction when we assert that it is extremely doubtful if thirty men in a regiment would be able to hit a figure of an ordinary-sized man at 300 yards, though they were taken on to their accustomed range, the figure fixed, the distance given, and each man allowed to choose his own position and to take his own time for his shot. If the figure were moved about at the rate a man would move in walking or running, if the distance had to be judged by each man for himself, and if the firing took place after "doubling" over, say 100 yards, of course the number of probable hits would be much lessened, particularly as the British soldier is never at present allowed to practise shooting at moving objects.

There are many directions in which improvements in the system of musketry instruction might be suggested. But there is one cardinal point which we think must strike everybody who pays even the most casual attention to the subject. The Government allowance per man of ammunition for all rifle practice, including the annual course, is ninety rounds a year. It is simply absurd to suppose that men can be taught to shoot with so little expenditure of powder and lead. Much can be done by barrack instruction, no doubt, in the way of teaching men how to hold and aim their rifles, and the best positions in which to place themselves to fire, but all this will not suffice to make men shoot straight. Ninety rounds a year fired at the butts is not sufficient even to enable the raw recruit to get over the feeling of nervousness—the shrinking from the recoil, the tendency to shut his eyes and pull the trigger with a jerk—which a novice in the use of a rifle invariably experiences, and which while it lasts must effectually prevent a man becoming an accurate shot. If no soldier ever fired more rounds than the Government allowance, there would not be a single marksman in the army. Men are not born marksmen, but are made by careful training and practice. Just as certainly as ninety rounds a year will never make a marksman, if a sufficiently liberal allowance of ammunition were made for practice, there is no reason whatever why, if not every man, at least nine-tenths of the men, in a regiment should not be made marksmen as a marksman is defined in the musketry regulations, *i. e.*, capable of making one hundred and thirty points out of the possible two hundred and forty obtainable at the different ranges from 200 to 800 yards with the sixty rounds of the annual class-firing course. If every soldier, or even a large proportion of our soldiers, were trained to this point, were so far intimate with their rifles, and so far confident of the power of their weapon, there would be little of the wild firing into the air when in action that we hear of in connection with the engagements of the Boer campaign. Any of the crack shots amongst our volunteers, who perhaps may be taken on the average to be as intelligent as the ordinary soldier, would be able to tell the authorities something of what may be expected from ninety rounds a year. If they had confined themselves to ninety rounds a year, very few of the prizes they now carry off at the various rifle meetings would have found a way to their sideboards. The men who do learn to shoot in the army are men who take a strong personal interest in shooting as an amusement, and who are so disposed to take advantage of the facilities offered them by their officers, in the way of paying for ammunition, presenting prizes to be shot for, &c. A good deal is talked about the system, but the fact is that the present "system" of rifle training does little or nothing; what is done towards making our soldiers really masters of far the most important weapon with which they are armed is due to the private contributions of officers and men out of their own not too liberal pay. The few men who make themselves good shots independent of the system, raise the figure of merit of their regiments in the annual course to a respectable point, and there is a tendency to look upon the average as satisfactory. But take away, say, fifty of the highest scores from any regiment's yearly returns, and what remains? Nothing very re-assuring; but abundant evidences of an utter want of efficiency in the use of the rifle amongst the masses of the rank and file which fully accounts for the slight results shown for the ammunition expended in recent campaigns. Changes have been talked of in the "system," such as the introduction of firing at moving objects, firing at unknown distances, &c., into the practice, and a General Order was issued a week or two since initiating a gigantic reform—which is no doubt expected to do wonders—requiring that ten more rounds of the liberal annual allowance of ninety shall be expended in volleys and ten less in skirmishing. But an allowance of ninety rounds a year does not admit of much variety in the practice. What is required to start with is an extension, and a very considerable extension, of the amount of ammunition allowed by Government for practice. The object to be aimed at being to make every soldier a marksman, ten rounds a week per man, to be fired each week under the advice and direction of the instructor of musketry until that standard is reached, would not be too much. If Government could see its way to make that allowance for every man who joins the army to be taught to shoot, there need not be one in twenty amongst soldiers of twelve months' service incapable of making his one hundred and thirty points out of two hundred and forty at the class-firing ranges.

This would mean that England would have a splendid army, before the fire of whose infantry nothing could live within a distance of 500 or 600 yards without very effective cover. The cost would be great, no doubt, but the result would be worth it; and there are many directions in which money now literally goes in smoke that might be devoted to this most useful and, we must say, most necessary work. A considerable number of fine shots might be turned out in twelve months, for instance, by the application of the money now wasted in that period in India on useless salutes to the purchase of Martini-Henry ball cartridges to be used in the way suggested. After a man had once attained the proficiency necessary for him to rank as a marksman, the weekly ten rounds at the butts at rectangular targets painted with bull's-eyes and rings might be changed for a few shots occasionally, and attention could be given to other forms of rifle practice, such as firing at figures made to represent a man's body, stationary and in motion, or merely a head above a rampart; firing at unstated distances which the marksman must judge for himself; firing in various positions, both front and back, and kneeling, and with and without being allowed to rest the rifle on little hillocks, branches of shrubs, or other supports of which the soldier can often take advantage, if he knows how, in action, and particularly in skirmishing; firing after a sudden rush, when out of breath, &c., &c. At present, the soldier has no practice in any of these shapes, and, as we remarked above, such practice would be of little avail to the great majority of the men under existing conditions; but first improve the general shooting of a regiment, and the practise at such objects and under such conditions as are met with in actual campaigning may be followed with enormous advantage. Much good might be done also by the establishment of annual prize meetings in different districts, something after the fashion of the Central Presidency meeting at Poona, which, by the bye, was not held last year owing to the absence of so many troops at the front, and which should be an especially good meeting if properly managed this year. But the present rule of charging soldiers entrance-fees for the different matches, and making them pay for their ammunition, should be done away with. They should be encouraged to shoot for the prizes by free entrances and by the ammunition also being given to them free.

We see it was stated in England just before the last mail left that the appointment of a military committee, composed of eminent officers, was proposed for the purpose of overhauling the system of musketry instruction. Such a committee, if of experts, treating the question in a liberal spirit, might do much good; but they must start with the premise that it is absolutely necessary to considerably increase the present niggardly Government allowance of ammunition to the army. It would not be a bad idea to pick out a regiment and treat it as we suggest by way of experiment, allowing ten rounds a man per week, and see at the end of twelve months what result the officers have been able to arrive at. If the officers (the Instructor of Musketry especially) know and attend to their work, ninety per cent. of the regiment at the end of the year should be marksmen.

WE give in another column an "Imaginary Conversation" between the unfortunate woman who is lying under sentence of death at Surat and "the Legislator," which, we may say, is from the pen of a native statesman, whose judgment and opportunities of judging public feeling would command attention if we were at liberty to give his name. It is a singular coincidence that the form in which our correspondent has chosen to state his objection to the present state of the law is identical with that adopted by Alexandre Dumas the younger, in his recent eloquent appeal to the French people to amend their law by making seduction a criminal offence. Dumas in *Les Femmes qui tuent et les Femmes qui votent* gives in detail a conversation between "Justice" and the parties to the tragedy which is the theme of his book, in which, as in our correspondent's letter, "Justice" has very much the worst of it. We are, however, not sure that our correspondent has not yielded to a natural temptation, and weakened his case by attempting to make it too strong. It is not necessary to palliate child-murder to find reasons for sparing this woman. We should prefer to find reasons for the appeal—which after all we can hardly suppose to be necessary—in the great difference between a case like her's and that of a cold-blooded murder. But the communication is interesting as showing how deeply native opinion is stirred in the matter. And we need hardly remind the Executive Government that—when there are no paramount considerations at stake—it is not convenient that the action of the law and the moral sentiment of the people should clash—as they undoubtedly will, if this woman is executed.

OUR correspondent "R. A." goes a great deal too far in talking of a "breach of faith" in the matter of a possible reduction in the amounts payable by Government to the managers of "aided schools." As we read the circular he quotes, the anticipated reduction, which may be averted, refers to the future only; and if "R. A." will look at his copy of the Grant-in-Aid Rules he will see, unless we are much mistaken, that there is an explicit proviso to the effect that Government must not be taken to be pledged to any specific amount of expenditure. It would be very unreasonable to contend that it should be. We distrust too "R.A.'s" enthusiasm for "private educationalists." We may assume from his communication that he has himself something to do with an aided school. Will he assure us that his school *does not draw largely for its expenses from money contributed in a foreign country for missionary purposes?* The Marquis of Hartington's opinion will not be proved incorrect until large and successful schools can be pointed to, in sufficient numbers, which are supported by the popular opinion of the neighbourhood. When that day comes, Government may, and doubtless will, withdraw from the direct work of education. But that is yet far in the future.

WE are sorry to hear that the Government of India have it in contemplation not to repeal the Vernacular Press Act *simpliciter*, but to elaborate a legislative measure which may take its place. We hope that this view may not ultimately prevail. The Vernacular Press Act was passed for a specific purpose, which was supposed to be urgent. If it is now admitted—as it has been by the Home Government—that the urgency was imaginary, things should surely be allowed to go back to the previous condition of matters. The grounds for the Vernacular Press Act having disappeared, new legislation must find some other basis. What that may be, we admit we cannot imagine. If, however, legislation is unfortunately considered necessary, we hope it will be of a general character, and that the invidious distinction between the Anglo-Indian Press and the Vernacular papers will be swept away. But we will still cherish the hope that both may be left to the action and protection of the common law.

LONDON is now the clearing house of the world's monetary transactions; the commissions earned, then, on the traffic in produce between the East and the Continent and America is something enormous. It is one open question, if France and the United States should adopt bi-metallism, whether these transactions, based so largely as they would be under such circumstances on silver, would not be negotiated through Paris instead of London. The latter with a gold currency could hardly be the medium of exchange for transactions between America and France, or Russia and the East, if the latter countries were all on a bi-metallic currency.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

OUR YOUNGSTER.

THE habit of asking questions seems to me not only harmless in itself, but highly meritorious. How is one to find out anything unless one asks? Of course, there are questions and questions. A young gentleman is reported to have once asked Dr. Johnson in a pompous manner whether the cat was oviparous or viviparous. "Sir," said the great doctor, "you should read the common books of natural history, and not come to a man of a certain age and some attainments to ask whether the cat lays eggs." So when (according to Mr. Hayward) the Marquis of Hertford was solemnly asked, "What should you do if you saw a man cheating at cards?" He at once replied, "Bet upon him to be sure." The habit of asking questions then depends upon what sort of questions are asked, and I am free to confess that some of the questions our youngster asks me are a little puzzling. When he asks me, for instance, why the *C. O. will* sit an hour and-a-half every day at the orderly room, under the impression that he is doing business, what am I to say? The other day at breakfast he asked me if I thought he would have to wait until he was an old, old colonel before he commanded a Wonderland regiment? I told him somewhat shortly that, of course, he would, and then, with great simplicity, asked, "But what will be the good of me then?" But our youngster is a very good lad, and I must introduce him in due form. His name is Green, and it is six months now since he drove up to my bungalow in the mail tonga, and said he had come to join the 100th N. I. He had travelled all night, and was dusty and tired; but I could see that he was a comely lad with a merry twinkle in his eye. He tubbed, and then we went over to tiffin, where he played a capital knife and fork, and excited my admiration by his discrimination in the matter of beer. The afternoon he devoted to billiards, to get the cramp out of his legs, as he expressed himself, after sitting all night in the mail cart. About seven that evening sleep overcame him, and he turned in, in the little room I had got ready for him, and murmuring something about not sleeping much the night before in the tonga, went off fast as a top at once. How the boy did sleep! At eight o'clock next morning after orderly room, I went to see if he was awake. Not a bit of it. He had not apparently moved his position, and was still in that profound and incauseless slumber which is one of the happiest possessions of youth. Nine o'clock came, and at ten, I was about to awake him in desperation when he opened his eyes, rubbed them, and stared at me, wondering who the deuce I was.

"Do you always sleep fifteen hours straight off?" said I, in honest envy of such a feat.

"Couldn't help it," he said, half apologetically; "had to make up for last night, you know."

He soon settled down comfortably in the 100th, and seemed to enjoy everything with all the freshness and zest of twenty-one. He has three of the most wonderful looking dogs I ever saw, and is always getting into scrapes because these irrepressible animals have a way of surprising and killing people's favourite cats. One morning at breakfast he said to me.

"Do you know I was solemnly cursed this morning?" "Why," I said, "how was that? There was no parade this morning, and"—

"Oh, I don't mean old Fizgig cursed me," said he, speaking of that very senior officer with a levity which I deplore in one so young; "the old boy hasn't done that these ten days. No, it was in this way, I went out for a walk through the town about six o'clock, with my dog Towser. You know Towser, the bull-dog with the spots, who nearly boned you by the leg the other day? Ha! ha! ha!" and he laughed pleasantly at the recollection.

"Yes, Green," I rejoined with warmth, "I do know Towser, and I wish to goodness you'd keep your confounded dogs tied up."

"Lor' bless you, old fellow," says Green, "Towser wouldn't hurt a baby. Well, as I was going through the town, there was an old woman sitting sunning herself in her doorway, and as bad luck would have it, there was her cat also sunning *himself*. Well, sir, no sooner did Towser see the cat than he was after it at once, and taking a flying leap at the doorway, landed right on the top of the old lady, who tumbled over and lay on the floor roaring blue murder. Towser rushed into the house, and from the sounds that issued thence, it was very evident that Towser was hustling the family cat, and that the family generally were hustling Towser. Such a shindy! Towser throttling the cat, and about ten people, male and female, laying on to Towser with s

TELEGRAMS.

LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM HERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

News from Herat, through Kandahar, states that Ayoub has recently disarmed and disbanded some of his Herati regiments, and that the regiments at Kush have refused Ayoub's summons to come into Herat for fear of punishment on account of the murder of Mahomed Jan.

Ayoub is said to be on good terms with the Wali of Maimena, and to be endeavouring to effect a reconciliation with Yalantush Khan.

Sirdar Abdul Wahab is still in Taiwarra, but report says that Aubia Khan has collected a number of men at Sujah Chob for the purpose of attacking him.

The rumour that Ayoub Khan had reached Farrah is unconfirmed.

AFFAIRS AT KANDAHAR.

All is quiet at Kandahar, although the Amir's officials are still said to be exacting money and oppressing the people.

RETURN OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

All the troops for India have now passed through Quetta. Many officers are leaving, among others Col. Edwardes, C.B., Director of Transport, Major Swinhoe, of the Commissariat, and Major Keyser, Superintendent of Army Singalling.

TRIBAL DISTURBANCES.

Some slight disturbances have occurred lately between the Bugti and Mazari tribes. A jirga has assembled at Jacobabad to arrange matters.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

PARIS, MAY 14.

At the meeting of the Metallic Conference held here to-day, M. de Normandie, one of the French delegates, said that the state of affairs in England since 1837 showed that the dangers of the present system could not be remedied under a gold standard.

M. Pierson, delegate of the Netherlands Government, advocated, while M. Brock, the Norway delegate, opposed a bi-metallic standard.

[The above telegram was delayed in transmission.]

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, MAY 15.

Signor Sella, of the Right, has been deputed by King Humbert to form a new Ministry.

THE FRANCO-TUNISIAN TREATY.

ALGIERS, MAY 15.

The Bey of Tunis has informed the Porte that the Treaty just concluded with the French Government was extorted from him by superior force. The Porte, in reply, denies the fact of the Bey of Tunis being competent to conclude the said Treaty.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The B. I. S. M. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 16.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.	
Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¾
4 do. do.	91¼
3 do. Consols for account	102⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver	51⅛
Arrival—Livadia.	
Departures—Bessie and Morris.	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1881.

,, 6 a. m.	89·2
,, 10 a. m.	88·2
,, 2 p. m.	91·0
,, 4 p. m.	89·4

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 15.

,, 10 p. m.	83·3

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, Commander J. S. Murray, arrived in harbour this morning at 2 o'clock with the English mails of the 29th ultimo.

A GENERAL meeting of qualified medical practitioners was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. P. F. Comes, to consider the recent order of Government prohibiting the Principal of the Grant Medical College from engaging in private practice. It was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, seconded by Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee, to memorialize the Government to reconsider and modify their order in such a way as to allow the Principal of the Grant Medical College the liberty of being consulted in cases of difficulty and danger, without requiring the permission of the Surgeon-General.

NAWAB MUKRUMOOD DOWLAH, a nobleman of distinction in Hyderabad, nephew of Sir Salar Jung, and Revenue and Finance Minister to His Highness the Nizam, is now in Bombay, and intends to leave for Europe and England by next Thursday's mail steamer, the Thibet. The Nawab goes at the invitation of Sir Richard Meade, late Resident at Hyderabad, and will be absent from India about six months. His journey was talked of in some quarters at Hyderabad as having a political object, but we believe that is not the case. The Nawab has been contemplating a visit to Europe for some five years past, and now finds it convenient to take a holiday. He has been sixteen years in high positions in the Nizam's service, and has more than once acted for Sir Salar Jung during the Chief Minister's absence from Hyderabad.

AMONGST the native officials of the Post Office who have served in the Afghan War, the names of Mr. D. M. Lalcaca and the late Rao Saheb Gunpatrao are mentioned in the last Annual Report of the Director-General of the Post Office in India. Mr. Lalcaca was selected from the Bombay Presidency and posted to Southern Afghanistan. He established a post office at Kandahar soon after its occupation by the British troops, and was subsequently in charge of the office at Quetta. The Director-General thus acknowledges his services :—"Mr. D. M. Lalcaca, for good work of an exceptional kind, for services in connection with the war in Afghanistan." Of the late Rao Saheb Gunpatrao, the Director-General says :—"He died in January, 1880, after an honourable connection with the department of twenty-four years, was the trusted adviser of several successive Postmasters-General in Bombay, and never abused the confidence reposed in him." Mr. Lalcaca, since his return from the seat of war, has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices in the Dharwar and Kanara districts.

THE North-West Provinces Crop and Weather Report for the week ended the 11th instant states that "hot east winds prevailed till the evening of the 10th, when a storm passed over the provinces, which cooled the air. Hail fell in Cawnpore and Farukhabad. Prices were falling slightly in Farukhabad, Kumaun, and Saharanpur; elsewhere they were stationary or rising. Cholera continues in eastern districts, but is less severe. A few cases continue to be reported in Moradabad and Meerut. Small-pox is decreasing in Allahabad, but continues in Partabgarh, and has appeared in Moradabad and Aligarh. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaan."

IN an interesting article on "Volunteering in India," the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore remarks :—"There is no doubt that any other European power occupying India would utilise the civil community by holding all its members of a certain age and *physique* not only liable but also trained for military work, and that it would thereby very materially strengthen, if not perfect, its position in the country. And in the India of to-day such a measure seems eminently politic. In all large stations it may be said that there exists the regular soldiery, at least equal to all purposes of attack. But, under these circumstances even, a well-trained, well-disciplined volunteer corps would form an invaluable auxiliary to the line regiments, relieving them of many a trying duty, if not setting a great part of them free for service elsewhere. On the other hand, at out-stations, on the line of rail, and in other such isolated positions, it is hardly possible to overrate the advantages of having small bodies of men capable of carrying arms, and thereby protecting the lives and property in their midst. Out of the present civil population of thirty Europeans or Eurasians are always within call, and numerous precedents to justify our belief that a force of even this insignificant strength is quite equal to a determined resistance and holding its own manfully till reinforcements are sent to its relief. Of such value then would be a strong, well-organized volunteer force in this country, whether as supplementary to the line or self-protecting in detached positions, that we would be inclined to recognise the wisdom of the policy that made enrolment in the volunteer service a condition of office in Government employ. Nor, indeed, after a time, would any hardship be felt from such a course, any more than compulsory subscriptions for his widow and orphans is deemed hard and unreasonable by the military or civilian griff. As an innovation, it might perhaps savour of despotism, but as a custom, as a condition, it would soon be accepted as a necessity, and in time, we doubt not, as a justifiable expedient. It is even now a recognised stipulation of railway employment, and the terms, we have every reason to believe, are everywhere loyally complied with."

THE directors of the Bank of Madras are advertising for a gentleman under five and forty years of age, with banking experience, to fill the post of Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank. The salary is to commence at Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and the gentleman nominated will have to take charge of the appointment not later than the 1st November next. Applications will be received up to the 1st September. The *Madras Mail* remarks :—"It is unfortunate on some accounts that the Board have found themselves compelled to make this public admission that they do not consider they can lay their hands upon a man in the Bank's service, who would just meet their requirements. The supersession of the present Acting Secretary, by any of his subordinates, would be a greater hardship than the appointment over his head of a comparative stranger. If it were not for this, Mr. Cavendish's claims and abilities might now receive a gratifying recognition. The directors will probably not be deluged with applications, though the salary is attractive; but several good men ought to offer themselves who are now sighing vainly for promotion in other banks. The Madras Bank does not stand so much in need of new blood as of new ideas. It has an old-fashioned, inelastic, and short-sighted way of doing business, that is prejudicial to its prestige and interests. It is so timid and suspicious at times, and so fond of red tape, that constituents are worried, and take their business elsewhere. It ought to hold a better status than it does in the Presidency, and this it will soon do, if the Secretaryship is conferred upon such a man as Mr. Mackintosh Balfour was in the Bank of Bombay."

THE native pupils of the Sibpore College have persisted in the absurd stand they took up in opposition to the superintendent, and the Bengal Government has persisted in its determination to expel all who did not submit. The *Englishman* says :—"Last Thursday seventy-eight native students who declined to withdraw their names from the late memorial were expelled from the College Two of the petitioners who withdrew their names were removed from suspension, and a nominal fine of Rs. 2 was inflicted on them. There are now fourteen students in the Civil Engineering Department, twelve Christians and two natives, so that there will be no native competition for five years at least." A correspondent of a Calcutta paper writes :—"Of these eighty boys I can state that not one-half, not nearly one-half, ever cared two straws about being removed from the charge of Mr. Fouracres, but, having been led on by a few unscrupulous agitators of their number to sign the memorial, and really not knowing at the time that it was an offence against discipline to do so, they now consider themselves punished for no fault; added to which it seems that they were prevailed upon to take some very binding oath that they would not give in. Many of them acknowledge that they would like to withdraw their names, but various reasons are assigned for not doing so, chief amongst them being the fear of being considered 'outcastes from Bengali Society,' boycotted in fact, and there, sir, lies the root of the whole matter."

WALI MAHOMED has not yet given up grumbling at the parsimony, and what he seems to regard as the bad faith of the Indian Government. "One would imagine," remarks the Lahore paper, "that a pension of four thousand rupees a month should satisfy an Afghan refugee, whose services to his hosts, great as they were, were by no means invaluable. There would be no harm whatever, but rather the reverse, in giving him the *jaghir* which he wants, and we imagine there would be no difficulty in finding an estate for him in the uncultivated but culturable districts on the frontier. He spoils his case by insisting that he has a moral claim to a subsidy of fifty thousand rupees a month."

THE *Englishman* gives some particulars of wind pressure during storms in relation to the recent violent gale at Calcutta :—"The maximum pressure of 55 pounds to the square foot registered by the anemometer at Alipur during the storm of Tuesday night is probably the greatest that has been ever actually recorded, though, no doubt, greater pressures have been exerted by the wind in India. In the great cyclone of 1864 the highest pressure registered was 36 pounds; but, as the anemometer blew away early in the storm, it is probable that a much higher pressure was subsequently attained. Indeed, pressures of 50 pounds have been registered during north-westers which have done little or no damage. In the Midnapur and Burdwan cyclone of 1874 a railway train was, it may be remembered, blown over, and it has been calculated by Mr. W. G. Wilson that the minimum pressure capable of overturning the individual carriages varied from 34 to 55·6 pounds to the square foot, the mean of the whole being 42·8 pounds. For velocities, except as calculated from pressures, we have been simply unlucky, as average results, which are no measure of the velocity of the severer gusts. In the Madras cyclone of 1872 the average velocity of the wind was 53 miles an hour; and in another cyclone of moderate force the highest velocity recorded was 57 miles in one hour. By calculation from recorded barometric gradients an average theoretical velocity of between ninety and a hundred miles an hour has been arrived at for ordinary cyclones."

THE Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta, arrived in Madras on the 14th instant, and intended to leave again yesterday. While in Madras, his Lordship was the guest of Sir Charles Turner. The *Madras Mail* says of the Metropolitan's tour :—"He has visited the whole of the South Tinnevelly and Travancore Missions, connected with the Anglican Church, and has thus seen the most advanced stage of Mission work in India. Many great and important administrative questions are arising, and on these he will now be able to form an opinion. The native Christians seem to have been much pleased with his genial manner and earnest addresses, and they have been astonished by his untiring energy. It has been a most successful tour."

THE position of the Bey of Tunis as regards independence is said to be this. For more than 150 years the Bey has been elected by the priests and people of Tunis, but the election must be confirmed by the Khalif, who, moreover, claims a right to remove the Bey, and to demand from him troops. This claim was admitted by the Bey while Khaired-din Pasha was his Vizier, but it has never been acted on, and the Firman of 1869, defining his position, has never been admitted by France. Practically, then, the Bey is a subject of Constantinople when it suits him, and it suits him whenever he is threatened.

THE new Army Discipline and Regulation Act, by which flogging is abolished for a year, has been published. The new law will take effect from April 30th in the United Kingdom, in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, on July 31st next, and elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, on December 31st. It is declared by the sixth section that "on and after the commencement of this Act there shall be repealed so much of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, as prescribes corporal punishment for offences committed by persons subject to military law and convicted of such offences by court-martial; also, so much of section 72 as relates to field general courts-martial, without prejudice to anything done or suffered in pursuance of the said section, and the finding and sentence of any such court held before the commencement of this Act, may be confirmed and carried into effect after such commencement."

MR. SALA, writing on "Amenities of Russian Life," remarks :—"One of the most astonishing things which a foreigner visiting Russia is bound to hear is the statement, calmly and deliberately made, that of an aristocracy properly so called there is very little, and that the little is steadily growing less. In sheer amazement your memory incites you to recapitulate the eight classes of Russian nobility, and at hazard you cite such historically patrician names as Woronzov, Suvarov, Demidoff, Troubetskoff, Dolgorouki, Galitzin, Tcheremetier, Gazarin, Zouboff, Pahlen, Strogonoff, and so forth. You are met by the same calm smile and the coolest assurance that the aristocracy of Russia is one not of rank but of grade, and that the idea of gradation is most fully expressed in the vernacular Russian proverb, "Tchin after Tchin and let the least sit last." There are mandarins and mandarins—mandarins with blue buttons and mandarins with pink ones; mandarins with peacocks' feathers and mandarins with rats' tails; but these more or less exalted functionaries fail, you are reminded, to represent a properly and carefully constituted aristocracy—an estate in the realm and a pillar thereof. On the other hand, you are with as much calm confidence told that in the provinces there are villages in which almost the entire peasant population are of ancient patrician birth. I used to hear these statements often enough in 1856, before the serfs were emancipated; but I heard them much more frequently during my second journey in 1876 and my third in 1881; and I was told, moreover, that the virtual disappearance of an intelligent, influential, and moderately conservative aristocracy was one of the chief causes of the hideous political chaos into which Russia has drifted. Bureaucracy on the one hand, and what I may call "general aide-de-campism," if it have not slain, is systematically slaying, the Russian nobility. There are still, of course, a number of noble families who have not been ruined by the abolition of slavery, and who are patriotic enough not to have been continuous absentees from their native land, and to have squandered their fortunes in riotous dissipation at Paris or Monte Carlo, and in the mansions of some of these families resident during the winter at St. Petersburg very large retinues of servants are yet maintained. But in the majority of instances, there has been a woful falling-off in the retinues of the Russian grandees. It no longer suits the convenience of his Excellency to feed an indeterminate number of mouths which no longer belong to bondmen and bondwomen. Those mouths are all the hungrier now for being free. The hewers of wood and drawers of water, the washers and ironers, the polishers of the floor and feeders of the stoves, and the innumerable hangers on of the courtyard and stables demand kopecks at present in return for their labour. They may not be beaten any more. It is against the law, even, to call them sons of shedogs. They have no political rights—save the one of being overtaxed—but their social privileges are considerable. Thus the upper classes find it no longer to their interest to have troops of servants swarming about their houses, many of them doing little or nothing, but still contributing after a fashion to the enhancement of the state and dignity of the noble owner of the establishment.

ILLEGALITY OF MR. D'AGUIAR'S RECENT ELECTION.

IT will be remembered that Mr. D'Aguiar was a few days ago elected by the Justices of the Peace a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. John Macfarlane, the name of Dr. Cody, who was also a candidate, having had to be withdrawn owing to an informality, namely, that seven days' clear notice of his candidature had not been given to the Justices previous to the date of the election. Subsequent to Mr. D'Aguiar's election, it transpired that his name did not appear in the list published by the Municipal Commissioner under section 9-D of the Act last year, for the reason that he was not then qualified either as a ratepayer or as a Justice of the Peace. He paid no municipal rates, and he was not appointed to the Bench of Justices until the 1st April, 1881. Under section 9 of the Act, no vote could legally be received for him at the election lately held by the Justices; but the election having been made, a question arose whether, pending his election being declared null and void, Mr. D'Aguiar was entitled to take his seat and vote as a member of the Corporation. Having regard to the express terms of section 9, the omission of Mr. D'Aguiar's name from the list in question was considered by the legal advisers of the Municipality absolutely fatal to the validity of his election; and this view, we learn, is strictly in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate-General, which was obtained on a previous occasion. The solicitors to the Municipality, we understand, are of opinion that Mr. D'Aguiar's election was invalid *ab initio*; and they further think that he could not, by such abortive election, have acquired any legal rights whatever as a member of the Corporation, and was not entitled, and should not be allowed, to take his seat or give his vote.

PARSEE RELIGIOUS REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Like many others I am deeply interested in the movement among the Parsees at present, and read with avidity all the letters and speeches on the subject that come in my way. I admire Mr. Padshah's slashing letters—admire them almost as much as that remarkable correspondent of yours does his delicious, sparkling *nirang*, before which your ozo, phospho, and champagne are very small beer indeed. There seem to me to be two points lying on the threshold of this movement, and requiring to be definitely settled before my real progress can be made :—(1) What exactly should be understood by the term *religion*? and (2) what exactly is, was, or is proposed to be the Parsee religion? In all discussions it is of primary importance for both sides to define terms, and then stick to the definitions agreed on. This saves a large amount of useless splashing and flondering, and I strongly recommend it to the present controversialists. For example, does the Vendidad teach that there is only one God, or that there are several? When Ahriman, Angra Mainyu, Bahk the creator, and other things, "Bakhadhi the beatiful," and equally asserts that Anra-mainyus created, in opposition to the same, certain "beasts." Does he really mean what he says? If he does, then there were two creators, and from all that can be gathered out of the 1st Fargard, the rival creator was as clever as the other, if not the cleverer of the two, for it must be allowed that far more skill would required to create a living beast than to go and set up a mountain. Again, what exactly has religion to do with dog-breeding, or with our behaviour towards a dog when "he is not in his right senses or right understanding?" (*V.* Far. 13, v. 97). Again, on what grounds exactly—spiritual, material, philosophical, scientific, &c.—has the Vendidad account for the striking affinity stated in the Vendidad as existing between the demons and the pairings of our nails and the trimmings of our beards—an affinity which makes it "the greatest deadly sin" to remove these appendages except in certain places? What, then, about barbers? Were there no barbers in Zarathustra's days? Or was every man his own barber? By the way, is it complementary to the Parsees to assert that when they cut their hair or shave, the spot where the clippings are thrown soon swarms with lice? I had a higher idea of Parsee cleanliness than this Scripture suggests (*V.* Ven. Far. 17, vv. 1-8). Mentioning this ruinous reform movement to a friend the other day, he exclaimed : "The Parsees going to reform their religion! No, you don't mean it. Blest if I knew the Parsees had a religion. Never thought they did anything in that way but matter over something out of a book before the sun, drink *nirang*, and play cards! Now that was too severe; but at any rate it would be the very best way of coming to a useful decision on this most important matter of reform to begin with clear definitions; and the first subject, I think, should be, What exactly is the Parsee religion?

G.

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connexion with the important educational question just now before the Indian public, let me quote a circular received a few days ago from the Educational Inspector, N. D. It is a copy of a circular received by him from the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, to be forwarded to managers of aided schools.

In the present agitation of this most vital subject of education in India, and in view of the statements of the Marquis of Hartington lately published in your paper, the document will be of special interest. It runs thus :—

"To the Educational Inspector, N. D.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the grants for results have increased much during the last two years, that I am now unable to meet the bills.

"2. You can examine for the current year (1881-82), but the manager of any school which you examine must be informed that the grants cannot be estimated at the present rates until Government has issued orders increasing the lump sum or lowering the rates.—I have, &c.,

"K. M. CHATFIELD."

From this document at least two evident inferences may be drawn : (1), that Government has broken its contract with such managers of aided schools as have not received or shall not receive grants for their schools for the past educational year; and (2), that aided schools have succeeded in their work. The first inference is an unpleasant one, and I am loath to enlarge upon it. But if the words of the first para. of the circular mean anything, they mean the total cost; and when we consider that by the grant-in-aid system Government would have to bear only a fraction of that cost, the propriety, on the public grounds of state economy, of encouraging and developing the grant system becomes all the more manifest. I trust this whole question will receive the attention it deserves, and be thoroughly discussed in the public prints. I am, &c.,

R. A.

B. G. We have referred to this letter elsewhere.—ED.

A HINT TO REUTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see many editors of Indian papers now and then utter a growl over the defective information sent out by telegraph by Baron Reuter. You would confer a great boon on many of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*, or other Indian papers, if you could induce him to relieve their anxiety about their friends and relatives by telegraphing the safe arrival of the troopships. These ships take home several hundred men, women, and children, whose friends for the most part are of too humble a grade to afford private "safe arrival" messages, though their feelings are not on that account the less strong. The passengers by P. and O. and other private steamers for the most part *can* afford this, yet *their* arrival is invariably telegraphed from home. Besides being a boon to your poorer readers, it would also be of interest to the many friends of officers and their families going in the

TROOPSHIPS.

GOVERNMENT DOCTORS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Theta" holds very strong views about "unrestrained and unlimited" private practice by the members of the "Medical Service," and thinks this practice is demoralizing the service, while he calls upon Government to "interfere," "issue rules," and "effectually deal with the evil." Having denounced the private practice delinquents, he proceeds to point the remedy that should be applied. And this is his proposal :—"To limit the incumbency of appointments to four years." That is to say, he would engage professors of the medical sciences for a period of four years, when they should be relieved by men who have never previously taught any of the branches of medicine. If he would make the term of the appointment one year instead of four, the prevailing demoralization which he deplores would be more surely prevented than it will be by his proposal. But a good and practical way to view his proposal is to consider how it would work if every medical college and every large public hospital had to change their staff every four years. Absurdity can scarcely be carried further than this. Medical colleges and public hospitals in all civilized countries possess a history of their own. They have been established for centuries, and ripe experience has effected changes in them from time to time until they have become what they now are. Never can such a proposal as that of "Theta" be entertained; in Europe it would be scouted; and, if ridiculed in Europe, on what special ground can it be defended in India? Let me ask "Theta" this question—Are the medical colleges and large hospitals in India primarily intended to "Medical Service," or were they intended for the benefit of the country which supports them? Verily it seems to me that "Theta" in this question occupies a position equal to that of the fly on the chariot wheel. If the "Medical Service" must not be demoralized by the fees of private practice, the preferable remedy is surely to remove the "Medical Service" rather than to demoralize the medical colleges and public hospitals by placing them in charge of aspiring "nonentities" changed every four years for the sole advantage of the whole medical "clique" and for the encouragement of *esprit de corps* and the promotion of "zeal" in the "Medical Service." The gist of the argument of "Theta" is this :—"No one monopoly of appointments amongst a 'clique' or 'In the Swim,' but a general distribution of the loaves and fishes amongst the 'Medical Service.' *Ergo*, the medical colleges and public hospitals of India are the birth-right of the 'Medical Service.'" In fact, "Theta" is an out and out stickler for monopoly, and he takes quite a refreshing and *business* view of the matter. Now, if public opinion, or the opinion of the public was taken on this question, nothing is more certain than that the phrase "medical service" would be taken to mean the "medical world." There is no lack of competent men in the world; let it only be known that appointments to professorships are free to all aspirants, and we shall well be able to do without the young "four-year-old" undemoralized men who are now waiting on the flanks of "Thetis" to send in their long knives into any conceivable sort of tumour, or to treat in consultation any conceivable form of fever or of nervous disease.

Government have intentions good enough towards the advancement of medicine in India; of that I am well assured. Their recent order has provoked dissatisfaction and provided matter for discussion. Let them take advantage of the occasion to adhere to and further their established policy. They cannot effect in a day the reform they would and should like to make. But this they can do. They can appease the dissatisfied public by letting our well known consultants help that public in all real cases of urgency, while at the same time such orders are issued in regard to general private practice as will meet the objections of such writers as "Thetis." Government are perfectly justified in putting down a public scandal, and surely it requires but little common sense to know how to do that without planting a grievance in the hearts of thousands of the most loyal and faithful subjects of the great Empress of India. It is the occasion that makes or mars the reputation of a Government. Let us anxiously

May 14. WATCH.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

And, 4th King's Own, Colaba Bandstand, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th inst. :—Arrow (s), from Mandvie. Yesterday.—Marlborough, from Aden; Sirdhanna (s), I. G. Czarewith, and Pachumba, from Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Rufus E. Wood, to Bremerhaven; Sandal (s), Hull.

MUSIC AT THE COLABA BANDSTAND.—The band of the 4th (the King's Own) Royal Regiment will play at the Colaba Bandstand this evening at a quarter to six :—

Lorely	Paraphrase	Composer.
Valse	Les Adieux	Gung'l.
Operatic	Selection Ocean du Un-geheur (from the Opera Oberon)	Weber.
Valse	Wien Mein Sinn	Strauss.
Galop	Durch die Luffe	Ziehrer.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.	

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Menzaleh, left on Saturday and the s. s. Sirdhana entered the dock yesterday.

SION FEAST.—A grand feast will be celebrated in honour of our Lady of "Bom Conselho" at Sion on Sunday, the 22nd instant. The first Mass will commence at 8, the second at 9, and the High Mass at 10 a. m. There will be vespers on Saturday evening at 6 p.m.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of a Hindoo lad named Ramchunder Hullia, who was accidentally drowned in the sea on the afternoon previous while fishing at Matoonga. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT ON BOARD THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.—Mr. John Borday, second engineer of the steamship City of Baltimore, at present lying in the Prince's Dock, reported to the police yesterday the theft of a silver watch and gold Albert chain, valued at Rs. 142, from his cabin on the night previous.

A BREACH OF THE ARMS ACT.—A Mahomedan was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having in his possession a quantity of ammunition, viz., fifty loaded cartridges, contrary to clause F, section 19, Act XI. of 1878. He was fined Rs. 10, in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Ahmed Jan and ten others were yesterday charged at the instance of Messrs. Murphy and Dillon, police officers, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Chunam Kiln Lane. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20, another was fined Rs. 10, and the remainder were fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFTS.—Bhana Fakeer, a *ghorawalla*, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a copper dish, the property of Mr. D. A. Wadia. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Luximon Bagoojee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on two separate charges of theft of sundry gunny bags and a cotton sarree belonging to two different parties. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LAST REMAINS OF H. H. AGHA KHAN.—It was at first supposed that the last remains of His Highness the late Aga Khan would be carried to Kerbulla for burial. A change appears to have come over the intention of his friends and relations and the leaders of the Khoja community; and it is now said that the corpse will be buried in Bombay. For this purpose, Mr. Dady Manockjee Limjee's bungalow on the Mount Road, with its extensive grounds, has been purchased for Rs. 50,000. Another plot of ground in the vicinity, admeasuring about 12,000 square yards, has also been purchased for Rs. 10,000. The tomb of the late Aga Khan will be raised thereon and an *oorus* or anniversary festival will be held in commemoration of the deceased.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An adjourned meeting of members of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday for further consideration of the amendments proposed in the Municipal Acts. Half an hour's delay, which by usage is allowed in waiting for a *quorum*, failed to secure it; and the Chairman (Dr. Thomas Blaney), before separating, said.—"Being deficient in numbers to form a *quorum*, we represent the proverbial swallow that does not make a summer. Some of our *quorum* have gone to pleasant Mahableshwur, and some others to excited Matheran, while not a few have gone away to test the strength of the Nerbudda viaduct. I have therefore no choice but to declare the meeting adjourned for want of a *quorum*, and to say that we shall assemble again on Wednesday next. I have decided upon so short an adjournment, because the Secretary informs me that an unusually large amount of current business has now accumulated and will require a special general meeting for its disposal. At the adjourned meeting on Wednesday, we can proceed without a *quorum*."

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.—We hear that Messrs. Heenan and Elsworthy, of the Nizam's D. P. W., have been rewarded for their services in connection with the two steam launches, the one on the Meer Alum lake, belonging to H. H. the Nizam, and the other on the Hussian Saugor, the gift of Nawab Shums-ool-Oomra Bahadur, Ameer-i-Kabeer, to the officers of the force. They were each presented with a plate chest by H. H. the Nizam and a gold watch and chain by the Co-regent.—*Deccan Times.*

THE HOT WEATHER IN KURRACHEE.—The weather just now is getting unpleasantly warm for Kurrachee, and there is a considerable amount of sickness about. The thermometer usually stands about 84° Farh. in the early morning, and rises to 94° or 96°—one day to 99°—about two o'clock. When we have a sea breeze we don't feel this so much; but when we have none, we are disposed to be—let us say touchy on small points. A friend from Hydrabad and Kotree says that, in comparison to them, Kurrachee is quite heavenly. The thermometer last week at the former place reached 104° in shade, and at the latter 100° about or early afternoon. We suppose we are now in the "chahiroz" or forty days calenture said by the natives to be characteristic of the unhappy valley.—*Kurrachee Civil and Military Gazette.*

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE Government hired transport steamer Sirdhana, towing the I. G. ship Czarewitch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with the Headquarters of the 2-7th Fusiliers, F-2 R.A., and 14-9 R.A. 6 officers, 156 men, 124 followers, and 149 horses of the F-2 R.A. were landed at the Prince's Dock, and are encamped on the Esplanade. They will be sent to Ahmedabad on the 19th instant. Also 11 officers, 176 men, 49 followers, and 8 horses and 100 men of 2-7th Fusiliers (ex-Czarewitch) landed at the Prince's Dock, and were sent last night to Poona by a special train en-route to Bellary. 6 officers, 84 men, 27 followers, and 7 horses (ex-Czarewitch) landed at the Sassoon's Dock, and proceeded to the Barracks at Colaba. The following are the names of the officers :—Major R. Butler, Lieutenant G. C. Herbert, Lieutenant C. A. C. de Trafford, 2nd Lieutenant W. G. Burroni, Lieutenant and Adjutant C. D. M. Gall, Quarter-Master H. Clomes, Paymaster F. G. F. Moore, Surgeon-Major F. Murtagh, Captain W. W. Chard, Lieutenant A. H. Damot, 2nd Lieutenant F. A. Wilkinson, 2-7th Fusiliers, Captain E. Blaksley, Lieutenant J. R. K. L. Heyland, Lieutenant W. St. Pierre Bunbury, Lieutenant G. L. W. Grierson, Surgeon G. A. Hughes, Veterinary Surgeon A. W. Mason, F-2 R. A.

The steamer Geelong is expected to arrive to-day from Kurrachee, with 6 officers, 55 men, 17 followers, and 8 horses, who will be landed at the Sassoon's Dock and will proceed to Surat by a special train.

MURDER IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

ON Sunday evening last, at about lamp-light, an alarm of murder was raised at a chawl situated in Muckoond Goozer Street, better known as the Chindy Bazaar, in the Kharra Talao Police Section. A policeman doing duty in the vicinity went up into the room from whence the alarm was raised, where he saw a woman, named Tarra, lying in a *nanee* or bathing place, besmeared with blood, and an Arab, named Shaik Oomer bin Alli, standing close by, with his clothes and hands also stained with blood. On the policeman asking Shaik Oomer what was the matter with the woman, he said that he had assaulted her with a knife, and immediately after he produced the knife from a box in the room. The policeman took the man into custody, and with the assistance of other policemen had the woman conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, but she died on the way.

It appears from the inquiries made by the police that the woman Tarra had been in the keeping of Shaik Oomer for some time, but they recently separated. The woman (named Tarra) returned from Hyderabad, together with his son, aged about four years. However, all the parties lived in the same room in the chawl at Chindy Bazaar, and are said to have been supported by the earnings of the injured woman. On Sunday Tarra appears to have returned home at 4 p. m., when a quarrel ensued between her and the man, and Tarra abused Kuttheeza. The man thereupon ordered his wife to leave the premises for a while, and she having withdrawn, he knocked Tarra down, and stabbed her several times with a large sheath knife. The alarm of murder was raised by the neighbours who heard the cries uttered by Tarra.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Dr. Blanchy, the Coroner, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Jainabee, woman, deposed—I am a prostitute, and live at Kharra Talao. Deceased was also a prostitute. Her age was 20 or 22 years. She lived in Muckoond Goozeer Street. She was in the habit of coming to my house for the purpose of prostitution, and came there every evening and went away early in the morning. She sometimes came during the day time also. I saw deceased in Goozeer Street with the man here present, who says his name is Shaik Oomer bin Alli, and his wife, named Kuttheeza, and Shaik Oomer's son, about 4 or 5 years old. Deceased was in the keeping of Shaik Oomer, and he did not support her. I have not supported him. I have known the deceased for the last 12 months, but have known Shaik Oomer for only one month. At 8 p.m. the day before yesterday the deceased Tarra came to my house as usual and spent the night there. She remained there until 4 p. m. yesterday, when she left with another prostitute named Raimuthbee. I do not know why deceased remained in my house so long. Deceased was in the habit of drinking, but not every day. She appeared to be sober when she left my house yesterday evening, and was quite well. One Ameenabee, a prostitute, also comes to my house for prostitution. About the time of the occurrence I heard a noise, when I heard an alarm raised that a murder had been committed. I saw people running in the street, and I accompanied them until I got into the street in which the deceased lived, when I saw a crowd of persons collected in that street in front of the house of the deceased. I saw the deceased carried out of the house by the police and others. She was covered with a blanket. She was placed in a bullock *rekta* and sent away.

The inquest was adjourned until 2 p.m. this day (Tuesday) for further inquiry, to be held at the Coroner's bungalow, Chare Road, Byculla.

The man Shaik Oomer bin Alli was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with murder by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Tarra, woman, on the 15th instant. The case was postponed for hearing to the 25th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear for the prosecution, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 9th instant.

Resumed consideration of a letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 27th April, stating what appliances are necessary for the protection of the dock gates during the monsoon, and estimating the cost at Rs. 1,200. Read report by Port Officer, dated 6th May, stating as his opinion that the dock gates should be protected in the same manner as last year, but that the chain pendants should be stouter, and that spring buffers should be attached to them. He states that the boom, which it was understood was to be constructed last year for protecting the southern gates, should be placed in position ready for use. He further states that the Dock Master's establishment can attend to the tackles and to the security of the gates. Resolution.—The arrangements proposed by the Resident Engineer are approved, and the estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,200 is sanctioned as in charge against revenue.

Read a letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th April, forwarding an application by Khimjee Jewa for a lease for 50 years of 157 2-9th square yards at the Elphinstone Estate at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 20 years and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th April, forwarding an application by Khimjee Jewa for a lease for 50

on and intrigue? No, Sir, I refuse to believe it! I have too deep-rooted a belief in the justice of the Government I have the honour to serve, to think that I could be condemned and that the past should all be forgotten upon evidence such I have heard given against me in this inquiry. I look forward confidently therefore to a complete vindication of my character as the result of this investigation, and I can only honestly and truthfully say that the charges brought against me are, in each and every instance, false and unfounded.

Finally, Sir, let me thank you personally for your courteousness and patience during the course of this long and painful enquiry.

With these observations I shall leave the matter of my guilt or innocence in your hands, and I have the honor to subscribe myself.—Your obedient, humble servant.

MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN,
Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

FRANCE AND CANADA.

WHEN we remember that a third of the population of Canada is of France descent, speaks the French language, and retains many of the most marked characteristics of its ancestors, it seems strange that a closer connection than that hitherto existing has not been formed between France and Quebec. There is now, however, every prospect of a change in this respect. A Franco-Canadian steamship company is in course of formation. A French company has been promoted to establish a colony in the Canadian north-west. And further, early in the present year, Special Commissioners will visit the Dominion to report upon the probability of obtaining from it supplies of bread-stuffs and other products; and the Paris Chamber of Commerce will arrange to send specimens of French manufactures for exhibition in Montreal in September. For the execution of the first of these schemes, M. Perreault, of Montreal, who has recently visited Paris upon this business, claims to have succeeded in forming a powerful European syndicate, including many well-known financiers and merchants in Paris, and representing capital to the amount of 350,000,000 francs. This syndicate is willing to undertake to put chartered vessels on a fortnightly service between the two countries within 60 days of the conclusion of the arrangements, and to construct, as soon as possible, suitable steamships to be employed specially in this service. The Canadian Government, we learn by cable, is understood to be willing to grant an annual subsidy of £10,000 to this line, if the French Government will contribute a like amount. As the French Government has already officially expressed its approval of the scheme, it is not at all improbable that the agreement proposed will be entered into. Subsidiary to the steamship line, but closely connected with it, is the Colonisation Company, for which the capital promised is 2,500,000 francs. It is proposed to establish a compact French Colony on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the syndicate of that line has agreed to very favourable terms to aid in carrying out this plan. The company intend, it is said, to furnish each emigrant with a section of land, part of which will be prepared for a crop; a house will be erected for him in advance; seed and provisions sufficient for a family till the first crop is grown will be forthcoming; and farming implements and one yoke of oxen will also be provided, the net cost of which is to be repaid, with interest at 6 percent in ten equal annual payments. Should the proposals made be accepted, some of the land will be prepared at once, and buildings erected in advance for next year: and in this way emigrants arriving during the present season will find abundant employment offered them by the company. It is clear from these particulars that a movement of more than ordinary importance has been set on foot, which, if successfully carried on, must have an important influence upon the commerce and general welfare of both countries.—*Globe.*

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